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(54) Title: SHAMPOO CONTAINING HOLLOW PARTICLES

(57) Abstract: The compositions of the present invention relate to improved shampoo compositions having from about 5 to about 50 weight percent of a deterative surfactant, at least about 0.025 weight percent hollow particles having a mean particle size of less than about 80 microns, and at least about 20 weight percent of an aqueous carrier.

SHAMPOO CONTAINING HOLLOW PARTICLES

FIELD

The present invention relates to a hair cleansing shampoo containing particles. More
15 specifically, it relates to a shampoo containing hollow particles.

BACKGROUND

It's common to hear someone complain about a "bad hair day." "Bad hair," depending on
the owner, can be too flat, too frizzy, or simply uncontrollable. "Flat hair" is usually the
20 complaint of people who have fine, thin hair. In order to achieve good hair volume, which is the
visible bulkiness of hair, these people desire more body and fullness from their hair. There are
many factors that influence hair body and fullness: hair diameter, hair fiber-to-fiber interactions,
natural configuration (kinky, straight, wavy), bending stiffness, hair density (number per cm²),
and hair length.

25 In an attempt to increase hair volume, people have used styling products to alter fiber-to-
fiber interactions and lock their created styles in place. This is particularly true for the hair
styling gels and mousse products. During their wet state on hair, gel and mousse products help in
increasing the grab of hair fibers by a hair comb or brush and thereby help in the creation of a
hair style. On drying, polymeric bonds are formed in between and on the surface of hair fibers.
30 These bonds help in holding and maintaining the created hair volume and style. In addition,
polymeric bonds formed by styling products are broken when the hair is combed or brushed.
Broken bonds have jagged edges which enhance inter-fiber friction and hence help in
maintaining the hair volume and style. However, styling products such as these can leave the
hair feeling stiff, tacky and/or sticky.

Other techniques used to increase the appearance of hair volume include perming, hair straightening, back combing, and pressing. These processes are all focused on trying to change the nature of a person's hair substrate. However, all of these processes can damage the hair. Other attempts to increase the diameter of the hair have resulted in insignificant gains or in severe hair damage. Therefore, a need still exists for a means to improve hair volume while maintaining good hair feel.

SUMMARY

The present invention is directed to a shampoo composition comprising:

- a) from about 5 to about 50 weight percent of a deterative surfactant,
- b) at least about 0.025 weight percent hollow particles having a mean particle size of less than about 80 microns, and
- c) at least about 20 weight percent of an aqueous carrier.

The present invention is further directed to a method of using the shampoo composition. These and other features, aspects, and advantages of the present invention will become evident to those skilled in the art from a reading of the present disclosure.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

While the specification concludes with claims which particularly point out and distinctly claim the invention, it is believed the present invention will be better understood from the following description.

The shampoo compositions of the present invention include deterative surfactant, hollow particles and an aqueous carrier. Each of these essential components, as well as preferred or optional components, are described in detail hereinafter.

All percentages, parts and ratios are based upon the total weight of the compositions of the present invention, unless otherwise specified. All such weights as they pertain to listed ingredients are based on the active level and, therefore, do not include solvents or by-products that may be included in commercially available materials, unless otherwise specified.

All molecular weights as used herein are weight average molecular weights expressed as grams/mole, unless otherwise specified.

Herein, "comprising" means that other steps and other ingredients which do not affect the end result can be added. This term encompasses the terms "consisting of" and "consisting essentially of". The compositions and methods/processes of the present invention can comprise,

consist of, and consist essentially of the essential elements and limitations of the invention described herein, as well as any of the additional or optional ingredients, components, steps, or limitations described herein.

The term "hollow" as used herein, means a particle having an encapsulated area that is substantially free of solid mass, the encapsulated area comprising from 10 to 99.8 percent of the total volume of the particle.

The term "fluid" as used herein, means a liquid or a gas which tends to take the shape of its container, container being the wall of the flexible hollow particles.

The term "flexible" as used herein, means that the hollow particles of the present invention are easy to compress but when pressure is reduced the hollow particles regain their original volume.

The term "fluid-encapsulated" as used herein, means that the hollow particles of the invention are structurally hollow. In accordance with the invention, the term "structurally hollow" nonetheless allows the hollow particles to contain at least one additional material therein.

The term "permeable" as used herein, means that a substance that permits a liquid or gas to pass through it under given conditions.

The term "polymer" as used herein shall include materials whether made by polymerization of one type of monomer or made by two (*i.e.*, copolymers) or more types of monomers.

The term "sphere" as used herein, means a spherical body which is the set of points in a metric space whose distance from a fixed point is approximately constant. Here, the meaning of "approximately" is that the fixed points are within a distance of $\pm 15\%$.

The term "suitable for application to human hair" as used herein, means that the compositions or components thereof so described are suitable for use in contact with human hair and the scalp and skin without undue toxicity, incompatibility, instability, allergic response, and the like.

The term "water soluble" as used herein, means that the polymer is soluble in water in the present composition. In general, the polymer should be soluble at 25° C at a concentration of 0.1% by weight of the water solvent, preferably at 1%, more preferably at 5%, most preferably at 15%.

All cited references are incorporated herein by reference in their entireties. Citation of any reference is not an admission regarding any determination as to its availability as prior art to the claimed invention.

A. Deterstive Surfactant

The shampoo composition of the present invention includes a deterstive surfactant. The deterstive surfactant component is included to provide cleaning performance to the composition. The deterstive surfactant component in turn comprises anionic deterstive surfactant, zwitterionic
5 or amphoteric deterstive surfactant, or a combination thereof. Such surfactants should be physically and chemically compatible with the essential components described herein, or should not otherwise unduly impair product stability, aesthetics or performance.

Suitable anionic deterstive surfactant components for use in the shampoo composition herein include those which are known for use in hair care or other personal care cleansing
10 compositions. The concentration of the anionic surfactant component in the shampoo composition should be sufficient to provide the desired cleaning and lather performance, and generally range from about 5% to about 50%, preferably from about 8% to about 30%, more preferably from about 10% to about 25%, even more preferably from about 12% to about 22%, by weight of the composition.

Preferred anionic surfactants suitable for use in the shampoo compositions are the alkyl
15 and alkyl ether sulfates. These materials have the respective formulae ROSO_3M and $\text{RO}(\text{C}_2\text{H}_4\text{O})_x\text{SO}_3\text{M}$, wherein R is alkyl or alkenyl of from about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms, x is an integer having a value of from 1 to 10, and M is a cation such as ammonium, alkanolamines, such as triethanolamine, monovalent metals, such as sodium and potassium, and
20 polyvalent metal cations, such as magnesium, and calcium. Solubility of the surfactant will depend upon the particular anionic deterstive surfactants and cations chosen.

Preferably, R has from about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms, more preferably from about 10 to about 16 carbon atoms, even more preferably from about 12 to about 14 carbon atoms, in both the alkyl and alkyl ether sulfates. The alkyl ether sulfates are typically made as
25 condensation products of ethylene oxide and monohydric alcohols having from about 8 to about 24 carbon atoms. The alcohols can be synthetic or they can be derived from fats, e.g., coconut oil, palm kernel oil, tallow. Lauryl alcohol and straight chain alcohols derived from coconut oil or palm kernel oil are preferred. Such alcohols are reacted with between about 0 and about 10, preferably from about 2 to about 5, more preferably about 3, molar proportions of ethylene
30 oxide, and the resulting mixture of molecular species having, for example, an average of 3 moles of ethylene oxide per mole of alcohol, is sulfated and neutralized.

Specific non limiting examples of alkyl ether sulfates which may be used in the shampoo compositions of the present invention include sodium and ammonium salts of coconut alkyl triethylene glycol ether sulfate, tallow alkyl triethylene glycol ether sulfate, and tallow

alkyl hexa-oxyethylene sulfate. Highly preferred alkyl ether sulfates are those comprising a mixture of individual compounds, wherein the compounds in the mixture have an average alkyl chain length of from about 10 to about 16 carbon atoms and an average degree of ethoxylation of from about 1 to about 4 moles of ethylene oxide.

5 Other suitable anionic deterative surfactants are the water-soluble salts of organic, sulfuric acid reaction products conforming to the formula $[R^1-SO_3-M]$ where R^1 is a straight or branched chain, saturated, aliphatic hydrocarbon radical having from about 8 to about 24, preferably about 10 to about 18, carbon atoms; and M is a cation described hereinbefore. Non limiting examples of such deterative surfactants are the salts of an organic sulfuric acid reaction
10 product of a hydrocarbon of the methane series, including iso-, neo-, and n-paraffins, having from about 8 to about 24 carbon atoms, preferably about 12 to about 18 carbon atoms and a sulfonating agent, e.g., SO_3 , H_2SO_4 , obtained according to known sulfonation methods, including bleaching and hydrolysis. Preferred are alkali metal and ammonium sulfonated C_{10} to C_{18} n-paraffins.

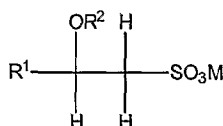
15 Still other suitable anionic deterative surfactants are the reaction products of fatty acids esterified with isethionic acid and neutralized with sodium hydroxide where, for example, the fatty acids are derived from coconut oil or palm kernel oil; sodium or potassium salts of fatty acid amides of methyl tauride in which the fatty acids, for example, are derived from coconut oil or palm kernel oil. Other similar anionic surfactants are described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 2,486,921;
20 2,486,922; and 2,396,278, which descriptions are incorporated herein by reference.

Other anionic deterative surfactants suitable for use in the shampoo compositions are the succinates, examples of which include disodium N-octadecylsulfosuccinate; disodium lauryl sulfosuccinate; diammonium lauryl sulfosuccinate; tetrasodium N-(1,2-dicarboxyethyl)-N-octadecylsulfosuccinate; diamyl ester of sodium sulfosuccinic acid; dihexyl ester of sodium
25 sulfosuccinic acid; and dioctyl esters of sodium sulfosuccinic acid.

Other suitable anionic deterative surfactants include olefin sulfonates having about 10 to about 24 carbon atoms. In this context, the term "olefin sulfonates" refers to compounds which can be produced by the sulfonation of alpha-olefins by means of uncomplexed sulfur trioxide, followed by neutralization of the acid reaction mixture in conditions such that any sulfones
30 which have been formed in the reaction are hydrolyzed to give the corresponding hydroxy-alkanesulfonates. The sulfur trioxide can be liquid or gaseous, and is usually, but not necessarily, diluted by inert diluents, for example by liquid SO_2 , chlorinated hydrocarbons, etc., when used in the liquid form, or by air, nitrogen, gaseous SO_2 , etc., when used in the gaseous form. The alpha-olefins from which the olefin sulfonates are derived are mono-olefins having

from about 10 to about 24 carbon atoms, preferably from about 12 to about 16 carbon atoms. Preferably, they are straight chain olefins. In addition to the true alkene sulfonates and a proportion of hydroxy-alkanesulfonates, the olefin sulfonates can contain minor amounts of other materials, such as alkene disulfonates depending upon the reaction conditions, proportion of reactants, the nature of the starting olefins and impurities in the olefin stock and side reactions during the sulfonation process. A non limiting example of such an alpha-olefin sulfonate mixture is described in U.S. Patent 3,332,880, which description is incorporated herein by reference.

Another class of anionic deterative surfactants suitable for use in the shampoo compositions are the beta-alkyloxy alkane sulfonates. These surfactants conform to the formula



where R^1 is a straight chain alkyl group having from about 6 to about 20 carbon atoms, R^2 is a lower alkyl group having from about 1 to about 3 carbon atoms, preferably 1 carbon atom, and M is a water-soluble cation as described hereinbefore.

Preferred anionic deterative surfactants for use in the shampoo compositions include ammonium lauryl sulfate, ammonium laureth sulfate, triethylamine lauryl sulfate, triethylamine laureth sulfate, triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, triethanolamine laureth sulfate, monoethanolamine lauryl sulfate, monoethanolamine laureth sulfate, diethanolamine lauryl sulfate, diethanolamine laureth sulfate, lauric monoglyceride sodium sulfate, sodium lauryl sulfate, sodium laureth sulfate, potassium lauryl sulfate, potassium laureth sulfate, sodium lauryl sarcosinate, sodium lauroyl sarcosinate, lauryl sarcosine, cocoyl sarcosine, ammonium cocoyl sulfate, ammonium lauroyl sulfate, sodium cocoyl sulfate, sodium lauroyl sulfate, potassium cocoyl sulfate, potassium lauryl sulfate, triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, triethanolamine lauryl sulfate, monoethanolamine cocoyl sulfate, monoethanolamine lauryl sulfate, sodium tridecyl benzene sulfonate, sodium dodecyl benzene sulfonate, and combinations thereof.

Suitable amphoteric or zwitterionic deterative surfactants for use in the shampoo composition herein include those which are known for use in hair care or other personal care cleansing. Concentration of such amphoteric deterative surfactants preferably ranges from about 0.5% to about 20%, preferably from about 1% to about 10%, by weight of the composition. Non limiting examples of suitable zwitterionic or amphoteric surfactants are described in U.S. Pat.

Nos. 5,104,646 (Bolich Jr. et al.), 5,106,609 (Bolich Jr. et al.), which descriptions are incorporated herein by reference.

Amphoteric deterative surfactants suitable for use in the shampoo composition are well known in the art, and include those surfactants broadly described as derivatives of aliphatic secondary and tertiary amines in which the aliphatic radical can be straight or branched chain and wherein one of the aliphatic substituents contains from about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms and one contains an anionic water solubilizing group such as carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate, or phosphonate. Preferred amphoteric deterative surfactants for use in the present invention include cocoamphoacetate, cocoamphodiacetate, lauroamphoacetate, lauroamphodiacetate, and mixtures thereof.

Zwitterionic deterative surfactants suitable for use in the shampoo composition are well known in the art, and include those surfactants broadly described as derivatives of aliphatic quaternary ammonium, phosphonium, and sulfonium compounds, in which the aliphatic radicals can be straight or branched chain, and wherein one of the aliphatic substituents contains from about 8 to about 18 carbon atoms and one contains an anionic group such as carboxy, sulfonate, sulfate, phosphate or phosphonate. Zwitterionics such as betaines are preferred.

The shampoo compositions of the present invention may further comprise additional surfactants for use in combination with the anionic deterative surfactant component described hereinbefore. Suitable optional surfactants include nonionic surfactants. Any such surfactant known in the art for use in hair or personal care products may be used, provided that the optional additional surfactant is also chemically and physically compatible with the essential components of the shampoo composition, or does not otherwise unduly impair product performance, aesthetics or stability. The concentration of the optional additional surfactants in the shampoo composition may vary with the cleansing or lather performance desired, the optional surfactant selected, the desired product concentration, the presence of other components in the composition, and other factors well known in the art.

Non limiting examples of other anionic, zwitterionic, amphoteric or optional additional surfactants suitable for use in the shampoo compositions are described in McCutcheon's, Emulsifiers and Detergents, 1989 Annual, published by M. C. Publishing Co., and U.S. Pat. Nos. 3,929,678, 2,658,072; 2,438,091; 2,528,378, which descriptions are incorporated herein by reference.

B. Hollow Particles

The shampoo compositions of the present invention include hollow particles. In a

preferred embodiment, the hollow particles are fluid-encapsulated, flexible microspheres. The microspheres are structurally hollow, however, they may contain various fluids, which encompass liquids and gases and their isomers. The gases include, but not limited to, butane, pentane, air, nitrogen, oxygen, carbon dioxide, and dimethyl ether. If used, liquids may only partially fill the microspheres. The liquids include water and any compatible solvent. The liquids may also contain vitamins, amino acids, proteins and protein derivatives, herbal extracts, pigments, dyes, antimicrobial agents, chelating agents, UV absorbers, optical brighteners, silicone compounds, perfumes, humectants which are generally water soluble, additional conditioning agents which are generally water insoluble, and mixtures thereof. In one embodiment, water soluble components are preferred encompassed material. In another embodiment, components selected from the group consisting of vitamins, amino acids, proteins, protein derivatives, herbal extracts, and mixtures thereof are preferred encompassed material. In yet another embodiment, components selected from the group consisting of vitamin E, pantothenyl ethyl ether, panthenol, Polygonum multiflori extracts, and mixtures thereof are preferred encompassed material.

The particles of the present invention have a size of less than about 80 μm in diameter. Preferably, the hollow particles range from about 1 μm to about 70 μm , more preferably from about 2 μm to about 65 μm , still more preferably from about 5 μm to about 60 μm in diameter, and even more preferably from about 30 μm to about 60 μm in diameter.

The particles of the present invention can have surface charges or their surface can be modified with organic or inorganic materials such as surfactants, polymers, and inorganic materials. Particle complexes are also useful. Non-limiting examples of complexes of gas-encapsulated microspheres are DSPCS-I2™ (silica modified ethylene/methacrylate copolymer microsphere) and SPCAT-I2™ (talc modified ethylene/methacrylate copolymer microsphere). Both of these are available from Kobo Products, Inc.

The surface of the particle may be charged through a static development or with the attachment of various ionic groups directly or linked via short, long or branched alkyl groups. The surface charge can be anionic, cationic, zwitterionic or amphoteric in nature.

The wall of the particles of the present invention may be formed from a thermoplastic material. The thermoplastic material may be a polymer or copolymer of at least one monomer selected from the following groups: acrylates, methacrylates, styrene, substituted styrene, unsaturated dihalides, acrylonitriles, methacrylonitrile. The thermoplastic materials may contain amide, ester, urethane, urea, ether, carbonate, acetal, sulfide, phosphate, phosphonate ester, and siloxane linkages. The hollow particles may comprise from 1% to 60% of recurring structural

units derived from vinylidene chloride, from 20% to 90% of recurring structural units derived from acrylonitrile and from 1% to 50% of recurring structural units derived from a (meth)acrylic monomer, the sum of the percentages (by weight) being equal to 100. The (meth)acrylic monomer is, for example, a methyl acrylate or methacrylate, and especially the methacrylate.

5 Preferably, the particles are comprised of a polymer or copolymer of at least one monomer selected from expanded or non-expanded vinylidene chloride, acrylic, styrene, and (meth)acrylonitrile. More preferably, the particles are comprised of a copolymer of acrylonitrile and methacrylonitrile.

10 Particles comprising of polymers and copolymers obtained from esters, such as, for example, vinyl acetate or lactate, or acids, such as, for example, itaconic, citraconic, maleic or fumaric acids may also be used. See, in this regard, Japanese Patent Application No. JP-A-2-112304, the full disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Non-limiting examples of commercially available suitable particles are 551 DE (particle size range of approximately 30-50 μm and density of approximately 42 kg/m^3), 551 DE 20
15 (particle size range of approximately 15-25 μm and density of approximately 60 kg/m^3), 461 DE (particle size range of approximately 20-40 μm and density 60 kg/m^3), 551 DE 80 (particle size of approximately 50-80 μm and density of approximately 42 kg/m^3), 091 DE (particle size range of approximately 35-55 μm and density of approximately 30 kg/m^3), all of which are marketed under the trademark EXPANCEL™ by Akzo Nobel. Other examples of suitable
20 particles for use herein are marketed under the trademarks DUALITE® and MICROPEARL™ series of microspheres from Pierce & Stevens Corporation. Particularly preferred hollow particles are 091 DE and 551DE 50. The hollow particles of the present invention exist in either dry or hydrated state. The aforesaid particles are nontoxic and non irritating to the skin.

Hollow particles that are useful in the invention can be prepared, for example, via the
25 processes described in EP-56,219, EP-348,372, EP-486,080, EP-320,473, EP-112,807 and U.S. Pat. No. 3,615,972, the full disclosure of each of which is incorporated herein by reference.

Alternatively, the wall of the particles of the present invention may be formed from an inorganic material. The inorganic material may be a silica, a soda-lime-borosilicate glass, a silica-alumina ceramic, or an alkali alumino silicate ceramic. Non-limiting examples of
30 commercially available suitable low density, inorganic particles are H50/10,000 EPX (particle size range approximately 20-60 μm), S38 (particle size range approximately 15-65 μm), W-210 (particle size range approximately 1-12 μm), W-410 (particle size range approximately 1-24 μm), W-610 (particle size range approximately 1-40 μm), G-200 (particle size range approximately 1-12 μm), G-400 (particle size range approximately 1-24 μm), G-600 (particle

size range approximately 1-40 μm), all of which are marketed under the trademarks 3M™ Scotchlite™ Glass Bubbles, 3M™ Zeospheres™ ceramic microspheres, and 3M™ Z-Light Spheres™ Ceramic Microspheres. Also useful are Silica shells (average particle size 3 μm) available from KOBO Products and LUXSIL™ (3-13 μm mean diameter) available from PQ Corporation.

Preferably, the wall of the hollow particles of the invention are flexible. "Flexible", as used herein, means that the hollow particles are easy to compress. When pressure is reduced the hollow particles regain their original volume. The flexible hollow particles could alter their shape under an applied stress, or thermal expansion and contraction due to temperature change. Thus, the particles could expand upon heating.

The particles of the invention may be permeable or non-permeable. "Permeable", as used herein, means that they permit a liquid or gas to pass through them under given conditions. Preferably, a majority of the particles of the present invention will maintain their structural integrity during normal use of the shampoo composition. More preferably, substantially all of the particles maintain their structural integrity during normal use of the shampoo composition.

Preferred particles will also have physical properties which are not significantly affected by typical processing of the composition. Preferably, particles having melting points greater than about 70°C are used. Still more preferably, particles having a melting point greater than 80°C are used and most preferably particles having melting point of greater than about 95°C are used. As used herein, melting point would refer to the temperature at which the particle transitions to a liquid or fluid state or undergoes significant deformation or physical property changes. In addition, many of the particles of present invention are cross-linked or have a cross-linked surface membrane. These particles do not exhibit a distinct melting point. Cross-linked particles are also useful as long as they are stable under the processing and storage conditions used in the making of compositions.

In the compositions of the present invention, it is preferable to incorporate at least 0.025% by weight of hollow particles, more preferably at least 0.1%, still more preferably at least 0.2%, and even more preferably at least 0.5% by weight of hollow particles. In the compositions of the present invention, it is preferable to incorporate no more than about 20% by weight of hollow particles, more preferably no more than about 10%, still more preferably no more than 5%, and even more preferably no more than 2% by weight of hollow particles.

C. Aqueous Carrier

The shampoo compositions of the present invention are typically in the form of pourable liquids (under ambient conditions). The shampoo compositions will therefore typically comprise an aqueous carrier, which is present at a level of from about 20% to about 95%, preferably from about 60% to about 85%, by weight of the shampoo compositions. The aqueous carrier may comprise water, or a miscible mixture of water and organic solvent, but preferably comprises water with minimal or no significant concentrations of organic solvent, except as otherwise incidentally incorporated into the composition as minor ingredients of other essential or optional components.

D. Additional Components

The shampoo compositions of the present invention may further comprise one or more optional components known for use in hair care or personal care products, provided that the optional components are physically and chemically compatible with the essential components described herein, or do not otherwise unduly impair product stability, aesthetics or performance. Individual concentrations of such optional components may range from about 0.001% to about 10% by weight of the shampoo compositions.

Non-limiting examples of optional components for use in the shampoo composition include cationic polymers, conditioning agents (hydrocarbon oils, fatty esters, silicones), anti dandruff agents, suspending agents, viscosity modifiers, dyes, nonvolatile solvents or diluents (water soluble and insoluble), pearlescent aids, foam boosters, additional surfactants or nonionic cosurfactants, pediculocides, pH adjusting agents, perfumes, preservatives, chelants, proteins, skin active agents, sunscreens, UV absorbers, and vitamins.

Cationic Polymers

The shampoo compositions of the present invention may contain an organic cationic polymer as a deposition aid for the hollow particle. Concentrations of the cationic polymer in the shampoo composition typically range from about 0.05% to about 3%, preferably from about 0.075% to about 2.0%, more preferably from about 0.1% to about 1.0%, by weight of the shampoo composition. Suitable cationic polymers for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention will preferably be of sufficiently high cationic charge density to effectively enhance deposition of the hollow particle component. Preferred cationic polymers will have cationic charge densities of at least about 0.9 meq/gm, preferably at least about 1.2 meq/gm, more preferably at least about 1.5 meq/gm, but also preferably less than about 7 meq/gm, more

preferably less than about 5 meq/gm, at the pH of intended use of the shampoo composition, which pH will generally range from about pH 3 to about pH 9, preferably between about pH 4 and about pH 8. The "cationic charge density" of a polymer, as that term is used herein, refers to the ratio of the number of positive charges on a monomeric unit of which the polymer is comprised to the molecular weight of said monomeric unit. The cationic charge density multiplied by the polymer molecular weight determines the number of positively charged sites on a given polymer chain. The average molecular weight of such suitable cationic polymers will generally be between about 10,000 and 10 million, preferably between about 50,000 and about 5 million, more preferably between about 100,000 and about 3 million.

Suitable cationic polymers for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention contain cationic nitrogen-containing moieties such as quaternary ammonium or cationic protonated amino moieties. The cationic protonated amines can be primary, secondary, or tertiary amines (preferably secondary or tertiary), depending upon the particular species and the selected pH of the styling shampoo composition. Any anionic counterions can be used in association with the cationic polymers so long as the polymers remain soluble in water, in the shampoo composition, or in a coacervate phase of the shampoo composition, and so long as the counterions are physically and chemically compatible with the essential components of the shampoo composition or do not otherwise unduly impair product performance, stability or aesthetics. Non limiting examples of such counterions include halides (e.g., chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine), sulfate and methylsulfate.

The cationic nitrogen-containing moiety of the cationic polymer is generally present as a substituent on all, or more typically on some, of the monomer units thereof. Thus, the cationic polymer for use in the shampoo composition includes homopolymers, copolymers, terpolymers, and so forth, of quaternary ammonium or cationic amine-substituted monomer units, optionally in combination with non-cationic monomers referred to herein as spacer monomers. Non limiting examples of such polymers are described in the CTFA Cosmetic Ingredient Dictionary, 3rd edition, edited by Estrin, Crosley, and Haynes, (The Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association, Inc., Washington, D.C. (1982)), which description is incorporated herein by reference.

Non limiting examples of suitable cationic polymers include copolymers of vinyl monomers having cationic protonated amine or quaternary ammonium functionalities with water soluble spacer monomers such as acrylamide, methacrylamide, alkyl and dialkyl acrylamides, alkyl and dialkyl methacrylamides, alkyl acrylate, alkyl methacrylate, vinyl caprolactone or vinyl pyrrolidone. The alkyl and dialkyl substituted monomers preferably have from C₁ to C₇

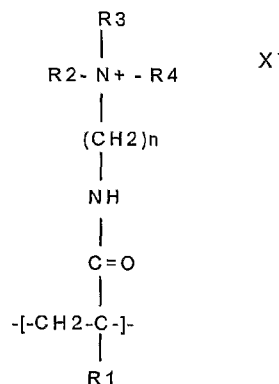
alkyl groups, more preferably from C₁ to C₃ alkyl groups. Other suitable spacer monomers include vinyl esters, vinyl alcohol (made by hydrolysis of polyvinyl acetate), maleic anhydride, propylene glycol, and ethylene glycol.

Suitable cationic protonated amino and quaternary ammonium monomers, for inclusion
5 in the cationic polymers of the shampoo composition herein, include vinyl compounds substituted with dialkylaminoalkyl acrylate, dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate, monoalkylaminoalkyl acrylate, monoalkylaminoalkyl methacrylate, trialkyl methacryloxyalkyl ammonium salt, trialkyl acryloxyalkyl ammonium salt, diallyl quaternary ammonium salts, and vinyl quaternary ammonium monomers having cyclic cationic nitrogen-containing rings such as
10 pyridinium, imidazolium, and quaternized pyrrolidone, e.g., alkyl vinyl imidazolium, alkyl vinyl pyridinium, alkyl vinyl pyrrolidone salts. The alkyl portions of these monomers are preferably lower alkyls such as the C₁, C₂ or C₃ alkyls.

Suitable amine-substituted vinyl monomers for use herein include dialkylaminoalkyl acrylate, dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylate, dialkylaminoalkyl acrylamide, and dialkylaminoalkyl
15 methacrylamide, wherein the alkyl groups are preferably C₁-C₇ hydrocarbyls, more preferably C₁-C₃, alkyls.

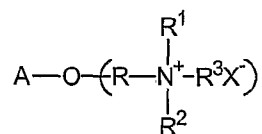
Other suitable cationic polymers for use in the shampoo compositions include copolymers of 1-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone and 1-vinyl-3-methylimidazolium salt (e.g., chloride salt) (referred to in the industry by the Cosmetic, Toiletry, and Fragrance Association, "CTFA", as
20 Polyquaternium-16), such as those commercially available from BASF Wyandotte Corp. (Parsippany, N.J., USA) under the LUVIQUAT tradename (e.g., LUVIQUAT FC 370 and FC 905); copolymers of 1-vinyl-2-pyrrolidone and dimethylaminoethyl methacrylate (referred to in the industry by CTFA as Polyquaternium-11) such as those commercially available from Gaf Corporation (Wayne, N.J., USA) under the GAFQUAT tradename (e.g., GAFQUAT 755N);
25 cationic diallyl quaternary ammonium-containing polymers, including, for example, dimethyldiallylammonium chloride homopolymer, copolymers of acrylamide and dimethyldiallylammonium chloride (referred to in the industry by CTFA as Polyquaternium 6 and Polyquaternium 7, respectively), such as those available under the MERQUAT tradename as Merquat 100 and Merquat 550 from Calgon Corp. (Pittsburgh, Pa., USA); amphoteric
30 copolymers of acrylic acid including copolymers of acrylic acid and dimethyldiallylammonium chloride (referred to in the industry by CTFA as Polyquaternium 22) such as those available from Calgon Corp. under the Merquat tradename (e.g. Merquat 280 and 295), terpolymers of acrylic acid with dimethyldiallylammonium chloride and acrylamide (referred to in the industry by CTFA as Polyquaternium 39) such as those available from Calgon Corp. under the Merquat

tradename (e.g. Merquat 3300 and 3331), and terpolymers of acrylic acid with methacrylamidopropyl trimethylammonium chloride and methylacrylate (referred to in the industry by CTFA as Polyquaternium 47) available from Calgon Corp. under the Merquat tradename (e.g. Merquat 2001). Preferred cationic substituted monomers are the cationic substituted dialkylaminoalkyl acrylamides, dialkylaminoalkyl methacrylamides, and combinations thereof. These preferred monomers conform to the formula



wherein R^1 is hydrogen, methyl or ethyl; each of R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are independently hydrogen or a short chain alkyl having from about 1 to about 8 carbon atoms, preferably from about 1 to about 5 carbon atoms, more preferably from about 1 to about 2 carbon atoms; n is an integer having a value of from about 1 to about 8, preferably from about 1 to about 4; and X is a counterion. The nitrogen attached to R^2 , R^3 and R^4 may be a protonated amine (primary, secondary or tertiary), but is preferably a quaternary ammonium wherein each of R^2 , R^3 and R^4 are alkyl groups a non limiting example of which is polymethacrylamidopropyl trimonium chloride, available under the trade name Polycare 133, from Rhone-Poulenc, Cranberry, N.J., U.S.A.

Other suitable cationic polymers for use in the shampoo composition include polysaccharide polymers, such as cationic cellulose derivatives and cationic starch derivatives. Suitable cationic polysaccharide polymers include those which conform to the formula



wherein A is an anhydroglucose residual group, such as a starch or cellulose anhydroglucose residual; R is an alkylene oxyalkylene, polyoxyalkylene, or hydroxyalkylene group, or combination thereof; R^1 , R^2 , and R^3 independently are alkyl, aryl, alkylaryl, arylalkyl, alkoxyalkyl, or alkoxyaryl groups, each group containing up to about 18 carbon atoms, and the total number of carbon atoms for each cationic moiety (i.e., the sum of carbon atoms in R^1 , R^2

and R3) preferably being about 20 or less; and X is an anionic counterion as described in hereinbefore.

Preferred cationic cellulose polymers are salts of hydroxyethyl cellulose reacted with trimethyl ammonium substituted epoxide, referred to in the industry (CTFA) as Polyquaternium 10 and available from Amerchol Corp. (Edison, N.J., USA) in their Polymer LR, JR, and KG series of polymers. Other suitable types of cationic cellulose includes the polymeric quaternary ammonium salts of hydroxyethyl cellulose reacted with lauryl dimethyl ammonium-substituted epoxide referred to in the industry (CTFA) as Polyquaternium 24. These materials are available from Amerchol Corp. under the tradename Polymer LM-200.

Other suitable cationic polymers include cationic guar gum derivatives, such as guar hydroxypropyltrimonium chloride, specific examples of which include the Jaguar series commercially available from Rhone-Poulenc Incorporated and the N-Hance series commercially available from Aqualon Division of Hercules, Inc. Other suitable cationic polymers include quaternary nitrogen-containing cellulose ethers, some examples of which are described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,962,418, which description is incorporated herein by reference herein. Other suitable cationic polymers include copolymers of etherified cellulose, guar and starch, some examples of which are described in U.S. Pat. No. 3,958,581, which description is incorporated herein by reference. When used, the cationic polymers herein are either soluble in the shampoo composition or are soluble in a complex coacervate phase in the shampoo composition formed by the cationic polymer and the anionic deterative surfactant component described hereinbefore. Complex coacervates of the cationic polymer can also be formed with other charged materials in the shampoo composition.

Coacervate formation is dependent upon a variety of criteria such as molecular weight, component concentration, and ratio of interacting ionic components, ionic strength (including modification of ionic strength, for example, by addition of salts), charge density of the cationic and anionic components, pH, and temperature. Coacervate systems and the effect of these parameters have been described, for example, by J. Caelles, et al., "Anionic and Cationic Compounds in Mixed Systems", *Cosmetics & Toiletries*, Vol. 106, April 1991, pp 49-54, C. J. van Oss, "Coacervation, Complex-Coacervation and Flocculation", *J. Dispersion Science and Technology*, Vol. 9 (5,6), 1988-89, pp 561-573, and D. J. Burgess, "Practical Analysis of Complex Coacervate Systems", *J. of Colloid and Interface Science*, Vol. 140, No. 1, November 1990, pp 227-238, which descriptions are incorporated herein by reference.

It is believed to be particularly advantageous for the cationic polymer to be present in the shampoo composition in a coacervate phase, or to form a coacervate phase upon application

or rinsing of the shampoo to or from the hair. Complex coacervates are believed to more readily deposit on the hair. Thus, in general, it is preferred that the cationic polymer exist in the shampoo composition as a coacervate phase or form a coacervate phase upon dilution.

Techniques for analysis of formation of complex coacervates are known in the art. For example, microscopic analyses of the shampoo compositions, at any chosen stage of dilution, can be utilized to identify whether a coacervate phase has formed. Such coacervate phase will be identifiable as an additional emulsified phase in the composition. The use of dyes can aid in distinguishing the coacervate phase from other insoluble phases dispersed in the shampoo composition.

Conditioning agents

Conditioning agents include any material which is used to give a particular conditioning benefit to hair and/or skin. In hair treatment compositions, suitable conditioning agents are those which deliver one or more benefits relating to shine, softness, combability, antistatic properties, wet-handling, damage, manageability, body, and greasiness. The conditioning agents useful in the shampoo compositions of the present invention typically comprise a water insoluble, water dispersible, non-volatile, liquid that forms emulsified, liquid particles or are solubilized by the surfactant micelles, in the anionic deterative surfactant component (described herein). Suitable conditioning agents for use in the shampoo composition are those conditioning agents characterized generally as silicones (e.g. silicone oils, cationic silicones, silicone gums, high refractive silicones, and silicone resins), organic conditioning oils (e.g. hydrocarbon oils, polyolefins, and fatty esters) or combinations thereof, or those conditioning agents which otherwise form liquid, dispersed, particles in the aqueous surfactant matrix herein. Such conditioning agents should be physically and chemically compatible with the essential components of the composition, and should not otherwise unduly impair product stability, aesthetics or performance.

The concentration of the conditioning agent in the shampoo composition should be sufficient to provide the desired conditioning benefits, and as will be apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art. Such concentration can vary with the conditioning agent, the conditioning performance desired, the average size of the conditioning agent particles, the type and concentration of other components, and other like factors.

1. Silicones

The conditioning agent of the shampoo compositions of the present invention is preferably an insoluble silicone conditioning agent. The silicone conditioning agent particles

may comprise volatile silicone, non-volatile silicone, or combinations thereof. Preferred are non-volatile silicone conditioning agents. If volatile silicones are present, it will typically be incidental to their use as a solvent or carrier for commercially available forms of non-volatile silicone materials ingredients, such as silicone gums and resins. The silicone conditioning agent particles may comprise a silicone fluid conditioning agent and may also comprise other ingredients, such as a silicone resin to improve silicone fluid deposition efficiency or enhance glossiness of the hair (especially when high refractive index (e.g. above about 1.46) silicone conditioning agents are used (e.g. highly phenylated silicones).

The concentration of the silicone conditioning agent typically ranges from about 0.01% to about 10%, by weight of the composition, preferably from about 0.1% to about 8%, more preferably from about 0.1% to about 5%, most preferably from about 0.2% to about 3%. Non-limiting examples of suitable silicone conditioning agents, and optional suspending agents for the silicone, are described in U.S. Reissue Pat. No. 34,584, U.S. Pat. No. 5,104,646, and U.S. Pat. No. 5,106,609, which descriptions are incorporated herein by reference. The silicone conditioning agents for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention preferably have a viscosity, as measured at 25°C, from about 20 to about 2,000,000 centistokes ("cSk"), more preferably from about 1,000 to about 1,800,000 cSk, even more preferably from about 50,000 to about 1,500,000 cSk, most preferably from about 100,000 to about 1,500,000 cSk.

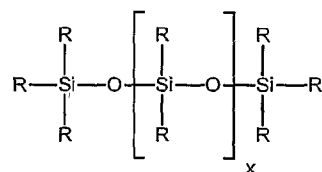
The dispersed, silicone conditioning agent particles typically have a number average particle diameter ranging from about 0.01 μ m to about 50 μ m. For small particle application to hair, the number average particle diameters typically range from about 0.01 μ m to about 4 μ m, preferably from about 0.01 μ m to about 2 μ m, more preferably from about 0.01 μ m to about 0.5 μ m. For larger particle application to hair, the number average particle diameters typically range from about 4 μ m to about 50 μ m, preferably from about 6 μ m to about 30 μ m, more preferably from about 9 μ m to about 20 μ m, most preferably from about 12 μ m to about 18 μ m. Conditioning agents having an average particle size of less than about 5 μ m may deposit more efficiently on the hair. It is believed that small size particles of conditioning agent are contained within the coacervate that is formed between the anionic surfactant component (described herein) and the cationic polymer component (described herein), upon dilution of the shampoo.

Background material on silicones including sections discussing silicone fluids, gums, and resins, as well as manufacture of silicones, are found in *Encyclopedia of Polymer Science and Engineering*, vol. 15, 2d ed., pp 204-308, John Wiley & Sons, Inc. (1989), incorporated herein by reference.

a. Silicone oils

Silicone fluids include silicone oils, which are flowable silicone materials having a viscosity, as measured at 25°C, less than 1,000,000 csk, preferably from about 5 csk to about 1,000,000 csk, more preferably from about 10 csk to about 100,000 csk. Suitable silicone oils for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention include polyalkyl siloxanes, polyaryl siloxanes, polyalkylaryl siloxanes, polyether siloxane copolymers, and mixtures thereof. Other insoluble, non-volatile silicone fluids having hair conditioning properties may also be used.

Silicone oils include polyalkyl or polyaryl siloxanes which conform to the following Formula (III):



wherein R is aliphatic, preferably alkyl or alkenyl, or aryl, R can be substituted or unsubstituted, and x is an integer from 1 to about 8,000. Suitable unsubstituted R groups for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention include, but are not limited to: alkoxy, aryloxy, alkaryl, arylalkyl, arylalkenyl, alkamino, and ether-substituted, hydroxyl-substituted, and halogen-substituted aliphatic and aryl groups. Suitable R groups also include cationic amines and quaternary ammonium groups.

The aliphatic or aryl groups substituted on the siloxane chain may have any structure so long as the resulting silicones remain fluid at room temperature, are hydrophobic, are neither irritating, toxic nor otherwise harmful when applied to the hair, are compatible with the other components of the shampoo compositions, are chemically stable under normal use and storage conditions, are insoluble in the shampoo compositions herein, and are capable of being deposited on and conditioning the hair. The two R groups on the silicon atom of each monomeric silicone unit may represent the same or different groups. Preferably, the two R groups represent the same group.

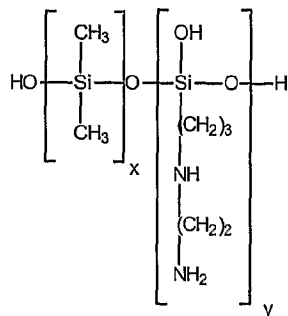
Preferred alkyl and alkenyl substituents are C₁ to C₅ alkyls and alkenyls, more preferably from C₁ to C₄, most preferably from C₁ to C₂. The aliphatic portions of other alkyl-, alkenyl-, or alkynyl-containing groups (such as alkoxy, alkaryl, and alkamino) can be straight or branched chains, and are preferably from C₁ to C₅, more preferably from C₁ to C₄, even more

preferably from C₁ to C₃, most preferably from C₁ to C₂. As discussed above, the R substituents can also contain amino functionalities (e.g. alkamino groups), which can be primary, secondary or tertiary amines or quaternary ammonium. These include mono-, di- and tri- alkylamino and alkoxyamino groups, wherein the aliphatic portion chain length is preferably as described
5 herein. The R substituents may also be substituted with other groups, such as halogens (e.g. chloride, fluoride, and bromide), halogenated aliphatic or aryl groups, hydroxy (e.g. hydroxy substituted aliphatic groups), and mixtures thereof. Suitable halogenated R groups could include, for example, tri-halogenated (preferably tri-fluoro) alkyl groups such as -R¹CF₃, wherein R¹ is a C₁ - C₃ alkyl. An example of such a polysiloxane includes, but is not limited to,
10 polymethyl 3,3,3-trifluoropropylsiloxane.

Suitable R groups for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention include, but are not limited to: methyl, ethyl, propyl, phenyl, methylphenyl and phenylmethyl. Specific non-limiting examples of preferred silicones include: polydimethyl siloxane, polydiethylsiloxane, and polymethylphenylsiloxane. Polydimethylsiloxane is especially preferred. Other
15 suitable R groups include: methyl, methoxy, ethoxy, propoxy, and aryloxy. The three R groups on the end caps of the silicone may represent the same or different groups.

Non-volatile polyalkylsiloxane fluids that may be used include, for example, low molecular weight polydimethylsiloxanes. These siloxanes are available, for example, from the General Electric Company in their Viscasil R and SF 96 series, and from Dow Corning in their
20 Dow Corning 200 series. Polyalkylaryl siloxane fluids that may be used, also include, for example, polymethylphenylsiloxanes. These siloxanes are available, for example, from the General Electric Company as SF 1075 methyl phenyl fluid or from Dow Corning as 556 Cosmetic Grade Fluid. Polyether siloxane copolymers that may be used include, for example, a polypropylene oxide modified polydimethylsiloxane (e.g., Dow Corning DC-1248) although
25 ethylene oxide or mixtures of ethylene oxide and propylene oxide may also be used. The ethylene oxide and polypropylene oxide concentrations must be sufficiently low to prevent solubility in water and the composition described herein.

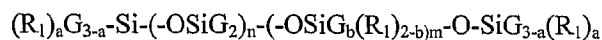
Alkylamino substituted silicones suitable for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention include, but are not limited to, those which conform to the following general
30 Formula (IV):



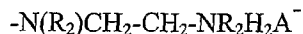
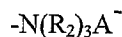
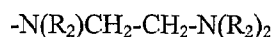
wherein x and y are integers. This polymer is also known as "amodimethicone."

b. Cationic silicones

5 Cationic silicone fluids suitable for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention include, but are not limited to, those which conform to the general formula (V):

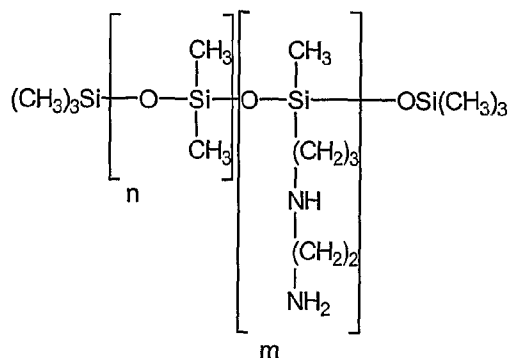


10 wherein G is hydrogen, phenyl, hydroxy, or C₁-C₈ alkyl, preferably methyl; a is 0 or an integer having a value from 1 to 3, preferably 0; b is 0 or 1, preferably 1; n is a number from 0 to 1,999, preferably from 49 to 149; m is an integer from 1 to 2,000, preferably from 1 to 10; the sum of n and m is a number from 1 to 2,000, preferably from 50 to 150; R₁ is a monovalent radical conforming to the general formula C_qH_{2q}L, wherein q is an integer having a value from 2 to 8
15 and L is selected from the following groups:



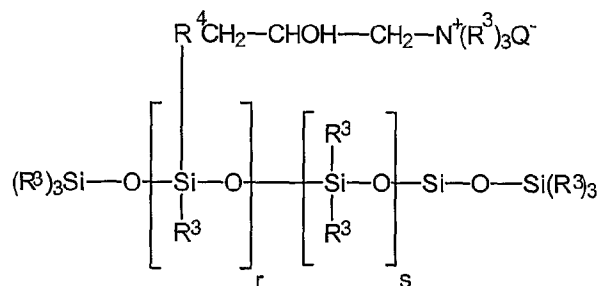
wherein R₂ is hydrogen, phenyl, benzyl, or a saturated hydrocarbon radical, preferably an alkyl radical from about C₁ to about C₂₀, and A⁻ is a halide ion.

25 An especially preferred cationic silicone corresponding to formula (V) is the polymer known as "trimethylsilylamodimethicone", which is shown below in formula (VI):



Other silicone cationic polymers which may be used in the shampoo compositions of the present invention are represented by the general formula (VII):

5



wherein R^3 is a monovalent hydrocarbon radical from C_1 to C_{18} , preferably an alkyl or alkenyl radical, such as methyl; R_4 is a hydrocarbon radical, preferably a C_1 to C_{18} alkylene radical or a C_{10} to C_{18} alkyleneoxy radical, more preferably a C_1 to C_8 alkyleneoxy radical; Q^- is a halide ion, preferably chloride; r is an average statistical value from 2 to 20, preferably from 2 to 8; s is an average statistical value from 20 to 200, preferably from 20 to 50. A preferred polymer of this class is known as UCARE SILICONE ALE 56™, available from Union Carbide.

10

c. Silicone gums

Other silicone fluids suitable for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention are the insoluble silicone gums. These gums are polyorganosiloxane materials having a viscosity, as measured at 25°C , of greater than or equal to 1,000,000 csk. Silicone gums are described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,152,416; Noll and Walter, *Chemistry and Technology of Silicones*, New York: Academic Press (1968); and in General Electric Silicone Rubber Product Data Sheets SE 30, SE 33, SE 54 and SE 76, all of which are incorporated herein by reference. The silicone gums will typically have a weight average molecular weight in excess of about 200,000, preferably from about 200,000 to about 1,000,000. Specific non-limiting examples of silicone gums for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention include

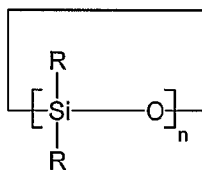
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polydimethylsiloxane, (polydimethylsiloxane) (methylvinylsiloxane) copolymer, poly(dimethylsiloxane) (diphenyl siloxane)(methylvinylsiloxane) copolymer and mixtures thereof.

d. High refractive index silicones

5 Other non-volatile, insoluble silicone fluid conditioning agents that are suitable for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention are those known as "high refractive index silicones," having a refractive index of at least about 1.46, preferably at least about 1.48, more preferably at least about 1.52, most preferably at least about 1.55. The refractive index of the polysiloxane fluid will generally be less than about 1.70, typically less than about 1.60. In
10 this context, polysiloxane "fluid" includes oils as well as gums.

The high refractive index polysiloxane fluid includes those represented by general Formula (III) above, as well as cyclic polysiloxanes such as those represented by Formula (VIII) below:



15

wherein R is as defined above, and n is a number from about 3 to about 7, preferably from about 3 to about 5.

20 The high refractive index polysiloxane fluids contain an amount of aryl-containing R substituents sufficient to increase the refractive index to the desired level, which is described herein. Additionally, R and n must be selected so that the material is non-volatile.

Aryl-containing substituents include those which contain alicyclic and heterocyclic five and six member aryl rings and those which contain fused five or six member rings. The aryl rings themselves can be substituted or unsubstituted. Substituents include aliphatic substituents, and may also include alkoxy substituents, acyl substituents, ketones, halogens (e.g., Cl and Br),
25 amines, and the like. Examples of aryl-containing groups include, but are not limited to, substituted and unsubstituted arenes, such as phenyl, and phenyl derivatives, such as phenyls with C₁-C₅ alkyl or alkenyl substituents. Specific non-limiting examples include: allylphenyl, methyl phenyl and ethyl phenyl, vinyl phenyls (e.g. styrenyl), and phenyl alkynes (e.g. phenyl C₂-C₄
30 alkynes). Heterocyclic aryl groups include, but are not limited to, substituents derived from

5 furan, imidazole, pyrrole, pyridine, and the like. Examples of fused aryl ring substituents include, but are not limited to, naphthalene, coumarin, and purine.

Generally, the high refractive index polysiloxane fluids will have a degree of aryl-containing substituents of at least about 15%, preferably at least about 20%, more
5 preferably at least about 25%, even more preferably at least about 35%, most preferably at least about 50%. Typically, the degree of aryl substitution will be less than about 90%, more generally less than about 85%, preferably from about 55% to about 80%.

The high refractive index polysiloxane fluids are also characterized by relatively high surface tensions as a result of their aryl substitution. Generally, the polysiloxane fluids will
10 have a surface tension of at least about 24 dynes/cm², typically at least about 27 dynes/cm². Surface tension, for purposes hereof, is measured by a de Nouy ring tensiometer according to Dow Corning Corporate Test Method CTM 0461 (23 November, 1971). Changes in surface tension can be measured according to the above test method or according to ASTM Method D 1331.

15 Preferred high refractive index polysiloxane fluids have a combination of phenyl or phenyl derivative substituents (most preferably phenyl), with alkyl substituents, preferably C₁-C₄ alkyl (most preferably methyl), hydroxy, or C₁-C₄ alkylamino (especially -R¹NHR²NH₂ wherein each R¹ and R² independently is a C₁-C₃ alkyl, alkenyl, and/or alkoxy). High refractive index polysiloxanes are available from Dow Corning, Huls America, and General Electric.

20 When high refractive index silicones are used in the shampoo compositions of the present invention, they are preferably used in solution with a spreading agent, such as a silicone resin or a surfactant, to reduce the surface tension by a sufficient amount to enhance spreading and thereby enhance the glossiness (subsequent to drying) of hair treated with the compositions. Generally, an amount of the spreading agent is used that is sufficient to reduce the surface
25 tension of the high refractive index polysiloxane fluid by at least about 5%, preferably at least about 10%, more preferably at least about 15%, even more preferably at least about 20%, most preferably at least about 25%. Reductions in surface tension of the polysiloxane fluid/spreading agent mixture may improve shine of the hair.

Also, the spreading agent will preferably reduce the surface tension by at least about 2
30 dynes/cm², preferably at least about 3 dynes/cm², even more preferably at least about 4 dynes/cm², most preferably at least about 5 dynes/cm².

The surface tension of the mixture of the polysiloxane fluid and the spreading agent, at the proportions present in the final product, is preferably less than or equal to about 30 dynes/cm², more preferably less than or equal to about 28 dynes/cm², most preferably less than or equal to about 25 dynes/cm². Typically, the surface tension will be in the range from about 15 dynes/cm² to about 30 dynes/cm², more typically from about 18 dynes/cm² to about 28 dynes/cm², and most generally from about 20 dynes/cm² to about 25 dynes/cm².

The weight ratio of the highly arylated polysiloxane fluid to the spreading agent will, in general, be from about 1000:1 to about 1:1, preferably from about 100:1 to about 2:1, more preferably from about 50:1 to about 2:1, most preferably from about 25:1 to about 2:1. When fluorinated surfactants are used, particularly high polysiloxane fluid to spreading agent ratios may be effective due to the efficiency of these surfactants. Thus, it is contemplated that ratios significantly above 1000:1 may be used.

Silicone fluids suitable for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention are disclosed in U.S. Pat. No. 2,826,551, U.S. Pat. No. 3,964,500, U.S. Pat. No. 4,364,837, British Pat. No. 849,433, and *Silicon Compounds*, Petrarch Systems, Inc. (1984), all of which are incorporated herein by reference.

e. Silicone resins

Silicone resins may be included in the silicone conditioning agent of the shampoo compositions of the present invention. These resins are highly cross-linked polymeric siloxane systems. The cross-linking is introduced through the incorporation of trifunctional and tetrafunctional silanes with monofunctional or difunctional, or both, silanes during manufacture of the silicone resin. As is apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art, the degree of cross-linking that is required in order to result in a silicone resin will vary according to the specific silane units incorporated into the silicone resin. Generally, silicone materials which have a sufficient level of trifunctional and tetrafunctional siloxane monomer units (and hence, a sufficient level of cross-linking) such that they dry down to a rigid, or hard, film are considered to be silicone resins. The ratio of oxygen atoms to silicon atoms is indicative of the level of cross-linking in a particular silicone material. Silicone resins suitable for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention generally have at least about 1.1 oxygen atoms per silicon atom. Preferably, the ratio of oxygen to silicon atoms is at least about 1.2:1.0. Silanes used in the manufacture of silicone resins include, but are not limited to: monomethyl-, dimethyl-, trimethyl-, monophenyl-, diphenyl-, methylphenyl-, monovinyl-, and methylvinyl-chlorosilanes, and tetrachlorosilane, with the methyl-substituted silanes being most commonly utilized. Preferred resins are available from General Electric as GE SS4230 and GE SS4267. Commercially

available silicone resins are generally supplied in a dissolved form in a low viscosity volatile or non-volatile silicone fluid. The silicone resins for use herein should be supplied and incorporated into the present compositions in such dissolved form, as will be readily apparent to one of ordinary skill in the art.

5 Silicone materials and silicone resins in particular, can conveniently be identified according to a shorthand nomenclature system known to those of ordinary skill in the art as "MDTQ" nomenclature. Under this system, the silicone is described according to presence of various siloxane monomer units which make up the silicone. Briefly, the symbol M denotes the monofunctional unit $(\text{CH}_3)_3\text{SiO}_{0.5}$; D denotes the difunctional unit $(\text{CH}_3)_2\text{SiO}$; T denotes the
10 trifunctional unit $(\text{CH}_3)\text{SiO}_{1.5}$; and Q denotes the quadra- or tetra-functional unit SiO_2 . Primes of the unit symbols (e.g. M', D', T', and Q') denote substituents other than methyl, and must be specifically defined for each occurrence. Typical alternate substituents include, but are not limited to, groups such as vinyl, phenyls, amines, hydroxyls, and the like. The molar ratios of the various units, either in terms of subscripts to the symbols indicating the total number of each
15 type of unit in the silicone (or an average thereof) or as specifically indicated ratios in combination with molecular weight complete the description of the silicone material under the MDTQ system. Higher relative molar amounts of T, Q, T' and/or Q' to D, D', M and/or M' in a silicone resin indicates higher levels of cross-linking. As discussed above, however, the overall level of cross-linking can also be indicated by the oxygen to silicon ratio.

20 Preferred silicone resins for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention include, but are not limited to MQ, MT, MTQ, MDT and MDTQ resins. Methyl is a preferred silicone substituent. Especially preferred silicone resins are MQ resins, wherein the M:Q ratio is from about 0.5:1.0 to about 1.5:1.0 and the average molecular weight of the silicone resin is from about 1000 to about 10,000.

25 The weight ratio of the non-volatile silicone fluid, having refractive index below 1.46, to the silicone resin component, when used, is preferably from about 4:1 to about 400:1, more preferably from about 9:1 to about 200:1, most preferably from about 19:1 to about 100:1, particularly when the silicone fluid component is a polydimethylsiloxane fluid or a mixture of polydimethylsiloxane fluid and polydimethylsiloxane gum as described herein. Insofar as the
30 silicone resin forms a part of the same phase in the compositions hereof as the silicone fluid, i.e. the conditioning active, the sum of the fluid and resin should be included in determining the level of silicone conditioning agent in the composition.

2. Organic conditioning oils

The conditioning component of the shampoo compositions of the present invention may also comprise from about 0.05% to about 3%, by weight of the composition, preferably from about 0.08% to about 1.5%, more preferably from about 0.1% to about 1%, of at least one
5 organic conditioning oil as the conditioning agent, either alone or in combination with other conditioning agents, such as the silicones (described herein).

It is believed that these organic conditioning oils provide the shampoo composition with improved conditioning performance when used in combination with the essential components of the composition, and in particular when used in combination with cationic polymers (described
10 herein). The conditioning oils may add shine and luster to the hair. Additionally, they may enhance dry combing and dry hair feel. Most or all of these organic conditioning oils are believed to be solubilized in the surfactant micelles of the shampoo composition. It is also believed that this solubilization into the surfactant micelles contributes to the improved hair conditioning performance of the shampoo compositions herein.

The organic conditioning oils suitable for use as the conditioning agent herein are preferably low viscosity, water insoluble, liquids selected from the hydrocarbon oils, polyolefins, fatty esters, and mixtures thereof. The viscosity, as measured at 40°C, of such organic conditioning oils is preferably from about 1 centipoise to about 200 centipoise, more preferably from about 1 centipoise to about 100 centipoise, most preferably from about 2
20 centipoise to about 50 centipoise.

a. Hydrocarbon oils

Suitable organic conditioning oils for use as conditioning agents in the shampoo compositions of the present invention include, but are not limited to, hydrocarbon oils having at
25 least about 10 carbon atoms, such as cyclic hydrocarbons, straight chain aliphatic hydrocarbons (saturated or unsaturated), and branched chain aliphatic hydrocarbons (saturated or unsaturated), including polymers and mixtures thereof. Straight chain hydrocarbon oils preferably are from about C₁₂ to about C₁₉. Branched chain hydrocarbon oils, including hydrocarbon polymers, typically will contain more than 19 carbon atoms.

Specific non-limiting examples of these hydrocarbon oils include paraffin oil, mineral oil, saturated and unsaturated dodecane, saturated and unsaturated tridecane, saturated and unsaturated tetradecane, saturated and unsaturated pentadecane, saturated and unsaturated hexadecane, polybutene, polydecene, and mixtures thereof. Branched-chain isomers of these compounds, as well as of higher chain length hydrocarbons, can also be used, examples of
30

which include highly branched, saturated or unsaturated, alkanes such as the permethyl-substituted isomers, e.g., the permethyl-substituted isomers of hexadecane and eicosane, such as 2, 2, 4, 4, 6, 6, 8, 8-dimethyl-10-methylundecane and 2, 2, 4, 4, 6, 6-dimethyl-8-methylnonane, available from Permethyl Corporation. Hydrocarbon polymers such as polybutene and polydecene. A preferred hydrocarbon polymer is polybutene, such as the copolymer of isobutylene and butene. A commercially available material of this type is L-14 polybutene from Amoco Chemical Corporation.

b. Polyolefins

Organic conditioning oils for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention can also include liquid polyolefins, more preferably liquid poly- α -olefins, most preferably hydrogenated liquid poly- α -olefins. Polyolefins for use herein are prepared by polymerization of C_4 to about C_{14} olefinic monomers, preferably from about C_6 to about C_{12} .

Non-limiting examples of olefinic monomers for use in preparing the polyolefin liquids herein include ethylene, propylene, 1-butene, 1-pentene, 1-hexene, 1-octene, 1-decene, 1-dodecene, 1-tetradecene, branched chain isomers such as 4-methyl-1-pentene, and mixtures thereof. Also suitable for preparing the polyolefin liquids are olefin-containing refinery feedstocks or effluents. Preferred hydrogenated α -olefin monomers include, but are not limited to: 1-hexene to 1-hexadecenes, 1-octene to 1-tetradecene, and mixtures thereof.

c. Fatty Esters

Other suitable organic conditioning oils for use as the conditioning agent in the shampoo compositions of the present invention include, but are not limited to, fatty esters having at least 10 carbon atoms. These fatty esters include esters with hydrocarbyl chains derived from fatty acids or alcohols (e.g. mono-esters, polyhydric alcohol esters, and di- and tri-carboxylic acid esters). The hydrocarbyl radicals of the fatty esters hereof may include or have covalently bonded thereto other compatible functionalities, such as amides and alkoxy moieties (e.g., ethoxy or ether linkages, etc.).

Suitable for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention are alkyl and alkenyl esters of fatty acids having from about C_{10} to about C_{22} aliphatic chains, and alkyl and alkenyl fatty alcohol carboxylic acid esters having a C_{10} to about C_{22} alkyl and/or alkenyl alcohol-derived aliphatic chain, and mixtures thereof. Specific examples of preferred fatty esters include, but are not limited to: isopropyl isostearate, hexyl laurate, isohexyl laurate, isohexyl palmitate, isopropyl palmitate, decyl oleate, isodecyl oleate, hexadecyl stearate, decyl stearate, isopropyl isostearate, dihexyldecyl adipate, lauryl lactate, myristyl lactate, cetyl lactate, oleyl stearate, oleyl oleate, oleyl myristate, lauryl acetate, cetyl propionate, and oleyl adipate.

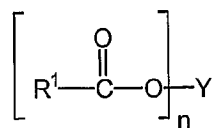
Other fatty esters suitable for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention are mono-carboxylic acid esters of the general formula $R'COOR$, wherein R' and R are alkyl or alkenyl radicals, and the sum of carbon atoms in R' and R is at least 10, preferably at least 20. The mono-carboxylic acid ester need not necessarily contain at least one chain with at least 10 carbon atoms; rather the total number of aliphatic chain carbon atoms must be least 10. Specific non-limiting examples of mono-carboxylic acid esters include: isopropyl myristate, glycol stearate, and isopropyl laurate.

Still other fatty esters suitable for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention are di- and tri-alkyl and alkenyl esters of carboxylic acids, such as esters of C_4 to C_8 dicarboxylic acids (e.g. C_1 to C_{22} esters, preferably C_1 to C_6 , of succinic acid, glutaric acid, adipic acid, hexanoic acid, heptanoic acid, and octanoic acid). Specific non-limiting examples of di- and tri- alkyl and alkenyl esters of carboxylic acids include isocetyl stearyl stearate, diisopropyl adipate, and tristearyl citrate.

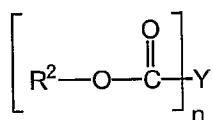
Other fatty esters suitable for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention are those known as polyhydric alcohol esters. Such polyhydric alcohol esters include alkylene glycol esters, such as ethylene glycol mono and di-fatty acid esters, diethylene glycol mono- and di-fatty acid esters, polyethylene glycol mono- and di-fatty acid esters, propylene glycol mono- and di-fatty acid esters, polypropylene glycol monooleate, polypropylene glycol 2000 monostearate, ethoxylated propylene glycol monostearate, glyceryl mono- and di-fatty acid esters, polyglycerol poly-fatty acid esters, ethoxylated glyceryl monostearate, 1,3-butylene glycol monostearate, 1,3-butylene glycol distearate, polyoxyethylene polyol fatty acid ester, sorbitan fatty acid esters, and polyoxyethylene sorbitan fatty acid esters.

Still other fatty esters suitable for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention are glycerides, including, but not limited to, mono-, di-, and tri-glycerides, preferably di- and tri-glycerides, most preferably triglycerides. For use in the shampoo compositions described herein, the glycerides are preferably the mono-, di-, and tri-esters of glycerol and long chain carboxylic acids, such as C_{10} to C_{22} carboxylic acids. A variety of these types of materials can be obtained from vegetable and animal fats and oils, such as castor oil, safflower oil, cottonseed oil, corn oil, olive oil, cod liver oil, almond oil, avocado oil, palm oil, sesame oil, lanolin and soybean oil. Synthetic oils include, but are not limited to, triolein and tristearin glyceryl dilaurate.

Other fatty esters suitable for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention are water insoluble synthetic fatty esters. Some preferred synthetic esters conform to the general Formula (IX):



wherein R¹ is a C₇ to C₉ alkyl, alkenyl, hydroxyalkyl or hydroxyalkenyl group, preferably a saturated alkyl group, more preferably a saturated, linear, alkyl group; n is a positive integer having a value from 2 to 4, preferably 3; and Y is an alkyl, alkenyl, hydroxy or carboxy substituted alkyl or alkenyl, having from about 2 to about 20 carbon atoms, preferably from about 3 to about 14 carbon atoms. Other preferred synthetic esters conform to the general Formula (X):



wherein R² is a C₈ to C₁₀ alkyl, alkenyl, hydroxyalkyl or hydroxyalkenyl group; preferably a saturated alkyl group, more preferably a saturated, linear, alkyl group; n and Y are as defined above in Formula (X).

It is believed that the preferred synthetic esters provide improved wet hair feel when used in combination with the essential components of the shampoo compositions of the present invention, particularly when used in combination with the cationic polymer component (described herein). These synthetic esters improve wet hair feel by reducing the slimy or excessively conditioned feel of wet hair that has been conditioned by a cationic polymer.

Specific non-limiting examples of suitable synthetic fatty esters for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention include: P-43 (C₈-C₁₀ triester of trimethylolpropane), MCP-684 (tetraester of 3,3 diethanol-1,5 pentadiol), MCP 121 (C₈-C₁₀ diester of adipic acid), all of which are available from Mobil Chemical Company.

3. Other conditioning agents

Also suitable for use in the compositions herein are the conditioning agents described by the Procter & Gamble Company in U.S. Pat. Nos. 5,674,478, and 5,750,122, both of which are incorporated herein in their entirety by reference. Also suitable for use herein are those conditioning agents described in U.S. Pat. Nos. 4,529,586 (Clairol), 4,507,280 (Clairol), 4,663,158 (Clairol), 4,197,865 (L'Oreal), 4,217, 914 (L'Oreal), 4,381,919 (L'Oreal), and 4,422, 853 (L'Oreal), all of which descriptions are incorporated herein by reference.

Some other preferred silicone conditioning agents for use in the compositions of the present invention include: Abil[®] S 201 (dimethicone/sodium PG-propyldimethicone thiosulfate copolymer), available from Goldschmidt; DC Q2-8220 (trimethylsilyl amodimethicone)

available from Dow Corning; DC 949 (amodimethicone, cetrimonium chloride, and Trideceth-12), available from Dow Corning; DC 749 (cyclomethicone and trimethylsiloxysilicate), available from Dow Corning; DC2502 (cetyl dimethicone), available from Dow Corning; BC97/004 and BC 99/088 (amino functionalized silicone microemulsions), available from
5 Basildon Chemicals; GE SME253 and SM2115-D2_and SM2658 and SF1708 (amino functionalized silicone microemulsions), available from General Electric; siliconized meadowfoam seed oil, available from Croda; and those silicone conditioning agents described by GAF Corp. in U.S. Pat. No. 4,834,767 (quaternized amino lactam), by Biosil Technologies in U.S. Pat. No. 5,854,319 (reactive silicone emulsions containing amino acids), and by Dow
10 Corning in U.S. Pat. No. 4,898,585 (polysiloxanes), all of which descriptions are incorporated herein by reference.

Anti-dandruff Actives

The shampoo compositions of the present invention may also contain an anti-dandruff agent. Suitable, non-limiting examples of anti-dandruff particulates include: pyridinethione
15 salts, selenium sulfide, particulate sulfur, and mixtures thereof. Preferred are pyridinethione salts. Such anti-dandruff particulate should be physically and chemically compatible with the essential components of the composition, and should not otherwise unduly impair product stability, aesthetics or performance.

1. Pyridinethione salts

Pyridinethione anti-dandruff particulates, especially 1-hydroxy-2-pyridinethione salts, are highly preferred particulate anti-dandruff agents for use in shampoo compositions of the present invention. The concentration of pyridinethione anti-dandruff particulate typically ranges from about 0.1% to about 4%, by weight of the composition, preferably from about 0.1% to
25 about 3%, most preferably from about 0.3% to about 2%. Preferred pyridinethione salts include those formed from heavy metals such as zinc, tin, cadmium, magnesium, aluminum and zirconium, preferably zinc, more preferably the zinc salt of 1-hydroxy-2-pyridinethione (known as "zinc pyridinethione" or "ZPT"), most preferably 1-hydroxy-2-pyridinethione salts in platelet particle form, wherein the particles have an average size of up to about 20 μ , preferably up to
30 about 5 μ , most preferably up to about 2.5 μ . Salts formed from other cations, such as sodium, may also be suitable. Pyridinethione anti-dandruff agents are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 2,809,971; U.S. Pat. No. 3,236,733; U.S. Pat. No. 3,753,196; U.S. Pat. No. 3,761,418; U.S. Pat. No. 4,345,080; U.S. Pat. No. 4,323,683; U.S. Pat. No. 4,379,753; and U.S. Pat. No. 4,470,982, all of which are incorporated herein by reference. It is contemplated that when ZPT

is used as the anti-dandruff particulate in the shampoo compositions herein, that the growth or re-growth of hair may be stimulated or regulated, or both, or that hair loss may be reduced or inhibited, or that hair may appear thicker or fuller.

2. Selenium sulfide

5 Selenium sulfide is a particulate anti-dandruff agent suitable for use in the shampoo compositions of the present invention, effective concentrations of which range from about 0.1% to about 4%, by weight of the composition, preferably from about 0.3% to about 2.5%, more preferably from about 0.5% to about 1.5%. Selenium sulfide is generally regarded as a compound having one mole of selenium and two moles of sulfur, although it may also be a
10 cyclic structure that conforms to the general formula Se_xS_y , wherein $x + y = 8$. Average particle diameters for the selenium sulfide are typically less than $15\mu m$, as measured by forward laser light scattering device (e.g. Malvern 3600 instrument), preferably less than $10\mu m$. Selenium sulfide compounds are described, for example, in U.S. Pat. No. 2,694,668; U.S. Pat. No. 3,152,046; U.S. Pat. No. 4,089,945; and U.S. Pat. No. 4,885,107, all of which descriptions are
15 incorporated herein by reference.

3. Sulfur

Sulfur may also be used as a particulate anti-dandruff agent in the shampoo compositions of the present invention. Effective concentrations of the particulate sulfur are typically from about 1% to about 4%, by weight of the composition, preferably from about 2%
20 to about 4%.

Humectant

The compositions of the present invention may contain a humectant. The humectants herein are selected from the group consisting of polyhydric alcohols, water soluble alkoxylated nonionic polymers, and mixtures thereof. The humectants, when used herein, are preferably
25 used at levels by weight of the composition of from about 0.1% to about 20%, more preferably from about 0.5% to about 5%.

Polyhydric alcohols useful herein include glycerin, sorbitol, propylene glycol, butylene glycol, hexylene glycol, ethoxylated glucose, 1, 2-hexane diol, hexanetriol, dipropylene glycol, erythritol, trehalose, diglycerin, xylitol, maltitol, maltose, glucose, fructose, sodium chondroitin
30 sulfate, sodium hyaluronate, sodium adenosine phosphate, sodium lactate, pyrrolidone carbonate, glucosamine, cyclodextrin, and mixtures thereof.

Water soluble alkoxylated nonionic polymers useful herein include polyethylene glycols and polypropylene glycols having a molecular weight of up to about 1000 such as those with CTFAs names PEG-200, PEG-400, PEG-600, PEG-1000, and mixtures thereof.

Commercially available humectants herein include: glycerin with tradenames STARTM and SUPEROLTM available from The Procter & Gamble Company, CRODEROL GA7000TM available from Croda Universal Ltd., PRECERINTM series available from Unichema, and a same tradename as the chemical name available from NOF; propylene glycol with tradename LEXOL PG-865/855TM available from Inolex, 1,2-PROPYLENE GLYCOL USP available from BASF; sorbitol with tradenames LIPONICTM series available from Lipo, SORBOTM, ALEXTM, A-625TM, and A-641TM available from ICI, and UNISWEET 70TM, UNISWEET CONCTM available from UPI; dipropylene glycol with the same tradename available from BASF; diglycerin with tradename DIGLYCEROLTM available from Solvay GmbH; xylitol with the same tradename available from Kyowa and Eizai; maltitol with tradename MALBIT available from Hayashibara, sodium chondroitin sulfate with the same tradename available from Freeman and Bioiberica, and with tradename ATOMERGIC SODIUM CHONDROITIN SULFATE available from Atomergic Chemetals; sodium hyaluronate with tradenames ACTIMOIST available from Active Organics, AVIAN SODIUM HYALURONATE series available from Interger, HYALURONIC ACID Na available from Ichimaru Pharcos; sodium adenosine phosphate with the same tradename available from Asahikasei, Kyowa, and Daiichi Seiyaku; sodium lactate with the same tradename available from Merck, Wako, and Showa Kako, cyclodextrin with tradenames CAVITRON available from American Maize, RHODOCAP series available from Rhone-Poulenc, and DEXPEARL available from Tomen; and polyethylene glycols with the tradename CARBOWAX series available from Union Carbide.

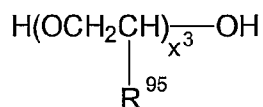
Suspending Agent

The shampoo compositions of the present invention may further comprise a suspending agent at concentrations effective for suspending the hollow particle, or other water-insoluble material, in dispersed form in the shampoo compositions or for modifying the viscosity of the composition. Such concentrations range from about 0.1% to about 10%, preferably from about 0.3% to about 5.0%, by weight of the shampoo compositions.

Suspending agents useful herein include anionic polymers and nonionic polymers. Useful herein are vinyl polymers such as cross linked acrylic acid polymers with the CTFA name Carbomer, cellulose derivatives and modified cellulose polymers such as methyl cellulose, ethyl cellulose, hydroxyethyl cellulose, hydroxypropyl methyl cellulose, nitro cellulose, sodium cellulose sulfate, sodium carboxymethyl cellulose, crystalline cellulose, cellulose powder, polyvinylpyrrolidone, polyvinyl alcohol, guar gum, hydroxypropyl guar gum, xanthan gum, arabia gum, tragacanth, galactan, carob gum, guar gum, karaya gum, carrageenin, pectin, agar, quince seed (Cydonia oblonga Mill), starch (rice, corn, potato, wheat), algac colloids (algae

extract), microbiological polymers such as dextran, succinoglucan, pulleran, starch-based polymers such as carboxymethyl starch, methylhydroxypropyl starch, alginic acid-based polymers such as sodium alginate, alginic acid propylene glycol esters, acrylate polymers such as sodium polyacrylate, polyethylacrylate, polyacrylamide, polyethyleneimine, and inorganic water soluble material such as bentonite, aluminum magnesium silicate, laponite, hectonite, and anhydrous silicic acid.

Polyalkylene glycols having a molecular weight of more than about 1000 are useful herein. Useful are those having the following general formula:



wherein R^{95} is selected from the group consisting of H, methyl, and mixtures thereof. When R^{95} is H, these materials are polymers of ethylene oxide, which are also known as polyethylene oxides, polyoxyethylenes, and polyethylene glycols. When R^{95} is methyl, these materials are polymers of propylene oxide, which are also known as polypropylene oxides, polyoxypropylenes, and polypropylene glycols. When R^{95} is methyl, it is also understood that various positional isomers of the resulting polymers can exist. In the above structure, x^3 has an average value of from about 1500 to about 25,000, preferably from about 2500 to about 20,000, and more preferably from about 3500 to about 15,000. Other useful polymers include the polypropylene glycols and mixed polyethylene-polypropylene glycols, or polyoxyethylene-polyoxypropylene copolymer polymers. Polyethylene glycol polymers useful herein are PEG-2M wherein R^{95} equals H and x^3 has an average value of about 2,000 (PEG-2M is also known as Polyox WSR[®] N-10, which is available from Union Carbide and as PEG-2,000); PEG-5M wherein R^{95} equals H and x^3 has an average value of about 5,000 (PEG-5M is also known as Polyox WSR[®] N-35 and Polyox WSR[®] N-80, both available from Union Carbide and as PEG-5,000 and Polyethylene Glycol 300,000); PEG-7M wherein R^{95} equals H and x^3 has an average value of about 7,000 (PEG-7M is also known as Polyox WSR[®] N-750 available from Union Carbide); PEG-9M wherein R^{95} equals H and x^3 has an average value of about 9,000 (PEG 9-M is also known as Polyox WSR[®] N-3333 available from Union Carbide); and PEG-14 M wherein R^{95} equals H and x^3 has an average value of about 14,000 (PEG-14M is also known as Polyox WSR[®] N-3000 available from Union Carbide).

Commercially available viscosity modifiers highly useful herein include Carbomers with tradenames Carbopol 934, Carbopol 940, Carbopol 950, Carbopol 980, and Carbopol 981, all available from B. F. Goodrich Company, acrylates/stearate-20 methacrylate copolymer with

tradename ACRY SOL 22 available from Rohm and Hass, nonoxynyl hydroxyethylcellulose with tradename AMERCELL POLYMER HM-1500 available from Amerchol, methylcellulose with tradename BENECEL, hydroxyethyl cellulose with tradename NATROSOL, hydroxypropyl cellulose with tradename KLUCEL, cetyl hydroxyethyl cellulose with tradename
5 POLYSURF 67, all supplied by Hercules, ethylene oxide and/or propylene oxide based polymers with tradenames CARBOWAX PEGs, POLYOX WASRs, and UCON FLUIDS, all supplied by Amerchol.

Other optional suspending agents include crystalline suspending agents which can be categorized as acyl derivatives, long chain amine oxides, and mixtures thereof. These
10 suspending agents are described in U.S. Pat. No. 4,741,855, which description is incorporated herein by reference. These preferred suspending agents include ethylene glycol esters of fatty acids preferably having from about 16 to about 22 carbon atoms. More preferred are the ethylene glycol stearates, both mono and distearate, but particularly the distearate containing less than about 7% of the mono stearate. Other suitable suspending agents include alkanol
15 amides of fatty acids, preferably having from about 16 to about 22 carbon atoms, more preferably about 16 to 18 carbon atoms, preferred examples of which include stearic monoethanolamide, stearic diethanolamide, stearic monoisopropanolamide and stearic monoethanolamide stearate. Other long chain acyl derivatives include long chain esters of long chain fatty acids (e.g., stearyl stearate, cetyl palmitate, etc.); long chain esters of long chain
20 alkanol amides (e.g., stearamide diethanolamide distearate, stearamide monoethanolamide stearate); and glyceryl esters (e.g., glyceryl distearate, trihydroxystearin, tribehenin) a commercial example of which is Thixin R available from Rheox, Inc. Long chain acyl derivatives, ethylene glycol esters of long chain carboxylic acids, long chain amine oxides, and alkanol amides of long chain carboxylic acids in addition to the preferred materials listed above
25 may be used as suspending agents.

Other long chain acyl derivatives suitable for use as suspending agents include N,N-dihydrocarbyl amido benzoic acid and soluble salts thereof (e.g., Na, K), particularly N,N-di(hydrogenated) C.sub.16, C.sub.18 and tallow amido benzoic acid species of this family, which are commercially available from Stepan Company (Northfield, Ill., USA).

30 Examples of suitable long chain amine oxides for use as suspending agents include alkyl (C.sub.16 -C.sub.22) dimethyl amine oxides, e.g., stearyl dimethyl amine oxide.

Other suitable suspending agents include primary amines having a fatty alkyl moiety having at least about 16 carbon atoms, examples of which include palmitamine or stearamine, and secondary amines having two fatty alkyl moieties each having at least about 12 carbon atoms,

examples of which include dipalmitoylamine or di(hydrogenated tallow)amine. Still other suitable suspending agents include di(hydrogenated tallow)phthalic acid amide, and crosslinked maleic anhydride-methyl vinyl ether copolymer.

Other Optional Components

5 The compositions of the present invention may contain also vitamins and amino acids such as: water soluble vitamins such as vitamin B1, B2, B6, B12, C, pantothenic acid, pantothenyl ethyl ether, panthenol, biotin, and their derivatives, water soluble amino acids such as asparagine, alanin, indole, glutamic acid and their salts, water insoluble vitamins such as vitamin A, D, E, and their derivatives, water insoluble amino acids such as tyrosine, tryptamine,
10 and their salts.

 The compositions of the present invention may also contain pigment materials such as inorganic, nitroso, monoazo, disazo, carotenoid, triphenyl methane, triaryl methane, xanthene, quinoline, oxazine, azine, anthraquinone, indigoid, thionindigoid, quinacridone, phthalocianine, botanical, natural colors, including: water soluble components such as those having C. I.
15 Names: Acid Red 18, 26, 27,33, 51, 52, 87, 88, 92, 94, 95, Acid Yellow 1, 3, 11, 23, 36, 40, 73, Food Yellow 3, Food Green 3, Food blue 2, Food Red 1, 6, Acid Blue 5, 9, 74, Pigment Red 57-1, 53(Na), Basic Violet 10, Solvent Red 49, Acid orange 7, 20, 24, Acid Green 1, 3, 5, 25, Solvent Green 7, Acid Violet 9, 43; water insoluble components such as those having C. I.
20 Names: Pigment Red 53(Ba), 49(Na), 49(Ca), 49(Ba), 49(Sr), 57, Solvent Red 23, 24, 43, 48, 72, 73, Solvent Orange 2, 7, Pigment Red 4, 24, 48, 63(Ca)3, 64, Vat Red 1, Vat blue 1, 6, Pigment Orange 1, 5, 13, Solvent Yellow 5, 6, 33, Pigment Yellow 1, 12, Solvent Green 3, Solvent Violet 13, Solvent Blue 63, Pigment Blue 15, titanium dioxides, chlorophyllin copper complex, ultramarines, aluminum powder, bentonite, calcium carbonate, barium sulfate, bismuthine, calcium sulfate, carbon black, bone black, chromic acid, cobalt blue, gold, ferric
25 oxides, hydrated ferric oxide, ferric ferrocyanide, magnesium carbonate, manganous phosphate, silver, and zinc oxides.

 The compositions of the present invention may also contain antimicrobial agents which are useful as cosmetic biocides and antidandruff agents including: water soluble components such as piroctone olamine, water insoluble components such as 3,4,4'- trichlorocarbaniide
30 (trichlosan), triclocarban and zinc pyrithione.

 The compositions of the present invention may also contain chelating agents such as: 2,2'-dipyridylamine; 1,10-phenanthroline {o-phenanthroline}; di-2-pyridyl ketone; 2,3-bis(2-pyridyl) pyrazine; 2,3-bis(2-pyridyl)-5,6-dihydropyrazine; 1,1'-carbonyldiimidazole; 2,4-bis(5,6-diphenyl-1,2,4-triazine-3-yl)pyridine; 2,4,6-tri(2-pyridyl)-1,3,5-triazine; 4,4'-dimethyl-

2,2'-dipyridyl; 2,2'-biquinoline; di-2-pyridyl glyoxal {2,2'-pyridil}; 2-(2-pyridyl)benzimidazole; 2,2'-bipyrazine; 3-(2-pyridyl)5,6-diphenyl-1,2,4-triazine; 3-(4-phenyl-2-pyridyl)-5-phenyl-1,2,4-triazine; 3-(4-phenyl-2-pyridyl)-5,6-diphenyl-1,2,4-triazine; 2,3,5,6-tetrakis-(2'-pyridyl)-pyrazine; 2,6-pyridinedi-carboxylic acid; 2,4,5-trihydroxypyrimidine; phenyl 2-pyridyl ketoxime; 3-amino-5,6-dimethyl-1,2,4-triazine; 6-hydroxy-2-phenyl-3(2H)-pyridazinone; 2,4-pteridinediol {lumazine}; 2,2'-dipyridyl; and 2,3-dihydroxypyridine.

METHOD OF USE

The shampoo compositions of the present invention are used in a conventional manner for cleansing hair or skin and providing volumizing, conditioning, styling and other benefits of the present invention. An effective amount of the composition for cleansing the hair or skin is applied to the hair or skin, that has preferably been wetted with water, and then rinsed off. Such effective amounts generally range from about 1g to about 50g, preferably from about 1g to about 20g. Application to the hair typically includes working the composition through the hair such that most or all of the hair is contacted with the composition.

This method for cleansing the hair and skin comprises the steps of: a) wetting the hair and/or skin with water, b) applying an effective amount of the shampoo composition to the hair and/or skin, and c) rinsing the composition from the hair and/or skin using water. These steps can be repeated as many times as desired to achieve the desired cleansing and volumizing benefit.

The aspects and embodiments of the present invention set forth in this document have many advantages. In a preferred embodiment, the shampoo composition of the present invention deposits many of the hollow particles onto the user's hair fibers. The hollow particles can be deposited as discrete entities or as discrete small aggregates of individual particles in various shapes and forms. These discrete entities or aggregates provide texture to the hair fiber surface and enhance the inter hair fiber friction. Increased friction reduces slippage of hair fibers relative to each other and helps in building and maintaining a desired hair volume or body.

Also, scalp secretions (i.e. sebum and other oily material) tend to travel along the hair fibers and cause a collapse of hair fibers. This results in hair looking oily and dirty. It has also been discovered that the particles deposited on the hair surface act as spacing units in-between the fibers and prevent collapse of hair fibers onto each other. The resulting maintenance of hair fibers separation allows hair to look and feel cleaner for a longer period of time than the hair washed with a non-particle containing composition. The result is a shampoo composition that

can provide increased hair volume and body, bounce, fullness, springiness, and texture. Various embodiments of the present invention address the need for a shampoo that can provide the appearance of increased hair volume while retaining good hair feel.

The following examples further describe and demonstrate the preferred embodiments within the scope of the present invention. The examples are given solely for the purpose of illustration, and are not to be construed as limitations of the present invention since many variations thereof are possible without departing from its scope.

Examples

The shampoo compositions illustrated in the following Examples illustrate specific embodiments of the shampoo compositions of the present invention, but are not intended to be limiting thereof. Other modifications can be undertaken by the skilled artisan without departing from the spirit and scope of this invention. These exemplified embodiments of the shampoo composition of the present invention provide cleansing of hair and volumizing benefits.

The shampoo compositions illustrated in the following Examples are prepared by conventional formulation and mixing methods, an example of which is set forth hereinbelow. All exemplified amounts are listed as weight percents and exclude minor materials such as diluents, preservatives, color solutions, imagery ingredients, botanicals, and so forth, unless otherwise specified.

The shampoo compositions of the present invention may be prepared using conventional formulation and mixing techniques. Where melting or dissolution of solid surfactants or wax components is required these can be added to a premix of the surfactants, or some portion of the surfactants, mixed and heated to melt the solid components, e.g., about 72° C. This mixture can then optionally be processed through a high shear mill and cooled, and then the remaining components are mixed in. The hollow particle component can be added either prior to processing through a high shear mill or preferably added to this final mix, after cooling. The compositions typically have a final viscosity of from about 2000 to about 20,000 cps. The viscosity of the composition can be adjusted by conventional techniques including addition of sodium chloride or ammonium xylenesulfonate as needed. The listed formulations, therefore, comprise the listed components and any minor materials associated with such components.

EXAMPLE COMPOSITION	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ammonium Laureth-3 Sulfate	10.00	10.00	12.50	14.0	10.00	11.00	9.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
Ammonium Lauryl Sulfate	6.00	6.00	1.50		7.00	8.00	3.00	6.00	6.00	6.00
Cocamidopropylbetaine			2.70	2.00						

Sodium Lauroamphoacetate							5.00			
Cetyl Alcohol				0.90					0.60	
Lauryl Alcohol		0.30								
Cocamide MEA				0.80				2.00	0.80	
Polyquat 10 (1)	0.15									
Polyquat 10 (2)			0.50				0.10			
Polyquat 10 (3)					0.50					
guar hydroxypropyl trimonium chloride (4)							0.15			
guar hydroxypropyl trimonium chloride (5)										
Ethylene Glycol Distearate	1.50			1.50			1.50		1.50	
Dimethicone (6)		0.25		2.00						
Dimethicone (7)			0.50							
Mobil P43 Synthetic Oil (8)										0.10
Puresyn 6 (MCP-1812) (9)										0.30
trihydroxystearin (10)	0.15				0.25				0.20	
Carbomer 940 (11)		0.40								
Perfume Solution	0.55	0.80	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.55	0.90
Sodium Citrate	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45	0.45
Citric Acid	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04
Sodium Chloride	0.50	0.50	3.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Expancel 091DE (12)	2.00				1.00					
Expancel 551DE20 (13)		0.10								
Expancel 461DE (14)			0.25							
Silica Shells (15)									2.00	
SPCAT-12 (16)				5.00						
Scotchlite Glass Bubbles (17)						1.00				
Luxil (18)							2.50			
Micropearl F46 (19)								0.50		
3M Zeosphere G-200 (20)										3.00
Water and Minors (QS to 100%)										

(1) Polymer LR30M available from Amerchol

(2) Polymer JR30M available from Amerchol

(3) Polymer KG30M available from Amerchol

(4) cationic guar Jaguar C17 available from Rhone Poulenc

(5) cationic guar N-Hance 3215 available from Aqualon Division of Hercules, Inc.

(6) Viscasil 330M available from General Electric

(7) emulsion of 60,000 csk polydimethylsiloxane with particle size of approximately 300nm available as DC1664 from Dow Corning

(8) P43 Synthetic Oil available from Mobil Chemical Company, Edison, N.J., U.S.A

(9) Puresyn 6 (MCP-1812) available from Mobil Chemical Company, Edison, N.J., U.S.A

(10) Thixin R available from Rheox, Inc.

(11) Carbopol 940 available from BF Goodrich

(12) Expancel 091DE available from Akzo Nobel

(13) Expancel 551DE20 available from Akzo Nobel

(14) Expancel 461DE available from Akzo Nobel

(15) Silica Shells available from Kobo Products, Inc.

- (16) SPCAT-I2 available from Kobo Products, Inc.
- (17) Scotchlite Glass Bubbles available from 3M Corp
- (18) Luxil available from Presperse, Inc.
- (19) Micropearl F46 available from Pierce and Stevens Corp.
- (20) 3M Zeosphere G-200 available from 3M Corp

It is understood that the examples and embodiments described herein are for illustrative purposes only and that various modifications or changes in light thereof will be suggested to one skilled in the art without departing from the scope of the present invention.

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A composition comprising:
 - a) from about 5 to about 50 weight percent of a deterative surfactant,
 - b) at least about 0.025 weight percent hollow particles having a mean particle size of less than about 80 microns, and
 - c) at least about 20 weight percent of an aqueous carrier.
2. The composition of claim 1 wherein at least about 0.1 weight percent of said hollow particles are present.
3. The composition of any preceding claim wherein at least about 0.5 weight percent of said hollow particles are present.
4. The composition of any preceding claim wherein said hollow particles have a mean particle size of less than about 60 microns.
5. The composition of any preceding claim comprising from about 8 to about 30 weight percent of said deterative surfactant.
6. The composition of any preceding claim comprising from about 10 to about 25 weight percent of said deterative surfactant.
7. The composition of any preceding claim wherein said hollow particles have a particle size range of about 5 to about 60 μm .
8. The composition of any preceding claim further comprising a cationic polymer.
9. The composition of any preceding claim wherein said cationic polymer is present in an amount of from about 0.05% to about 3%.
10. A method of treating hair by administering a safe and effective amount of the composition according to any preceding claim.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.

PCT/US 02/31125

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 7 A61K7/06 A61K7/50 A61K8/04

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 7 C11D A61Q A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

EPO-Internal, WPI Data

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	WO 01 62376 A (HENKEL KGAA ;KRUPP UTE (DE); BRAUN VERENA (DE); EISFELD WOLF (DE);) 30 August 2001 (2001-08-30) page 46, line 18 - line 22; examples 1,2; table 1	1-8, 10
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X	DE 100 00 223 A (BASF AG) 12 July 2001 (2001-07-12) claims 1-9	1-7, 10
X	EP 0 266 796 A (SHOWA DENKO KK) 11 May 1988 (1988-05-11) page 6, line 21 - line 40	1-7, 10
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☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents:

A document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

E earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

L document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

O document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

P document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

T later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

X document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

Y document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

& document member of the same patent family

Date of the actual completion of the international search

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03/02/2003

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 02/31125

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

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